

LABOR CLARION

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Unethical Policies of Insurance Companies in Accident Cases Attacked by Federation of Labor

"Losing all patience with the abominable and outrageously unethical policies practiced by certain insurance companies, the California State Federation of Labor threw the gauntlet down to the worst offender, the Pacific Employers' Insurance Company, by addressing letters to the San Francisco building trades and central labor councils." That is the declaration made in the State Federation of Labor's current "Weekly News Letter." The following is a further statement on the situation, made by the Federation in its news bulletin:

Calls Upon Central Labor Bodies

The letter calls upon these councils to take action against this company until such time as it stops victimizing workers suffering injuries in the course of their employment by denying them proper consideration of their accident claims and framing them with evidence obtained through the most reprehensible methods in order to discredit them at hearings before the Industrial Accident Commission. Secretary Vandeleur also addressed letters to the members of the Industrial Accident Commission, calling their attention to the obnoxious forms of intimidation and entrapment perpetrated by this company in its efforts to compromise the compensation claims of a number of injured employees.

Recites "Gestapo" Methods

In the complaint to the Accident Commission, Vandeleur pointed out numerous cases which this company has handled in the worst kind of Gestapo manner, causing the injured employees great physical and mental injury.

In one case, a worker, unable to perform any kind of work as a result of an accident on the job, planned to purchase a small chicken ranch which he hoped he could manage with the money that he would get as compensation. A woman called upon him and told him that she had a small ranch for sale, and that if he was interested he could accompany her to look it over. When they arrived, they had to cross a small creek bordered with bushes. The woman jumped over it easily, and he naturally crossed it since it was not a difficult task.

Concealed Cameras Used

A concealed camera in the bushes snapped him crossing the tiny stream of water. In the course of showing him around, they encountered a few pieces of furniture outside of a small house. Expressing a fear that it might rain and that she would like to move the furniture inside, she asked him if he would help her, to which he readily assented. Moving the few objects inside did not require any arduous effort. But while he was doing it, cameras were clicking from unseen places registering every move he made. Later these films were presented in evidence against him, although they did not in the least invalidate his claims, which were based on sound and incontrovertible medical evidence that his injuries disqualified him from any employment of a kind by which he could earn a living.

Another case in which such tactics of framing and entrapping were used involved a younger man who suffered head and other injuries which made it impossible for him to do any amount of co-ordinated work. The same refined methods of contacting this

man were used. Exploiting every decent human impulse for their base and treacherous motives, private detectives acting for this company finally succeeded in inveigling this man to the point of diving into water, although he couldn't swim a stroke, just so he could be photographed in such a situation.

That there have been cases of people finally going insane as a result of developing an extreme neurosis resulting from a persecution complex brought on by being spied upon, shadowed and constantly irritated and severely annoyed by private investigators is a matter of record.

Methods May Compel Union Action

Vandeleur pointed out that it is more than time for the Accident Commission to show its scorn for such procedure on the part of this insurance company and all others guilty of it, by treating such evidence in the same manner as the courts have come to regard it. Sooner or later legislation will be passed which will outlaw these repulsive practices, but in the meantime the California State Federation of Labor is of the firm opinion that if the unions will ask their members not to work for any employer unless he has a reputable and fair insurance carrier, this problem can be corrected effectively and quickly.

Since the Pacific Employers' Insurance Company has been a main offender in this respect, the Federation hopes to make it an example for the others to pay heed to. The Federation feels that it is absolutely necessary that the workers be protected against unfair and unscrupulous insurance companies, which are not interested in fulfilling their obligations to the injured workers and which seek only to make money out of their misfortunes.

Pepper Bill Does Not Help Captured Island Workers

Just recently hearings were held before the Senate labor committee on the Pepper bill (S. 2412), which is supposed to cover the matter of compensation to civilian employees captured or killed in connection with the war effort. Provisions of this bill are not to be confused with S. 2329, the bill being sponsored by Senators Walsh, Thomas and La Follette at the request of the California State Federation of Labor, as there is no similarity between the two.

Pepper's bill, officials of the Federation point out, would only continue in effect the same pitifully inadequate temporary relief payments now being made to dependents of the construction workers at Wake, Guam and the Philippine Islands, who are now imprisoned by the enemy. S. 2329, which is being vigorously pushed by the State Federation of Labor, provides for full compensation to these imprisoned workers until their return home.

The Pepper bill does not even begin to approach a settlement of this important and pressing problem, and it is vitally important for labor not to be misled into supporting it, the Federation declares, and states it would deny every basic claim that is being made in behalf of these heroic workers by the Federation, which is working with all its might for early consideration of its own bill, S. 2329.

School Authorities Move Into Action on Demands Of Metal Trades Unions

The effort of the Bay Cities Metal Trades Council to speed up the training of workers for war industries through the medium of the San Francisco School Board again was the subject of a lively meeting the latter part of last week. Union spokesmen further pressed their demands upon the board representatives, but in somewhat greater detail than when meeting with the board itself a few days previous.

Present at the latter conference representing the Metal Trades Council were Al Wynn, Council secretary; Thomas White, Anthony Ballerini, Timothy A. Reardon and Otto Becker. Among others from the schools group they met with Deputy Superintendent of Schools John F. Brady, Roy W. Frisbee, special supervisor of national defense training for the State Board of Education, and his assistant, W. S. Kienholz.

Cites Lack of Equipment

Anthony Ballerini of the union committee charged that school machine shops in this city are not equipped with turret lathes, automatic turning blades, screw machines and other specialized items, and also remarked on Brady's unwillingness to co-operate in forwarding the program. To the latter Brady protested with some heat, declaring his willingness to aid the plans. And with reference to the School Board itself, Ballerini emphatically declared: "We've been trying for two years to get the Board's co-operation. They won't co-operate on anything!"

Thomas White requested of Brady that he guarantee the School Board would start instruction immediately on a lighter type of welding machine, pending contemplated arrival of heavier ones to be released by the priority authorities in Washington. To this Brady replied that he didn't know that he could make such guarantee, stating also it was possible men trained on lighter machines would be unacceptable to the shipyards where the heavier type are now in use.

Quick Answer Obtained

White immediately used a phone in the meeting room to contact a welding foreman at one of the local shipyards and make inquiry in relation to training of men on the lighter type machines. Returning to the conference, White said: "I've just been informed by a man who knows that men can be fully instructed in the fundamentals of welding on an alternating current welding machine. There's no reason for not agreeing to the use of these machines for preliminary training. The Board's committee is trying to duck the issue. There seems to be a lot of boxing going on around here."

Volunteer Effort Rewarded

White further announced that he had been able to obtain free use of twenty light type machines from a local company for use in the welding schools, and that all the School Board committee had to do was set up the installation for them. He also declared there are at least 100 light welding machines in the city now.

Replying to a question by White, Becker and Wynn the unions' committee as to whether the School Board would act immediately to start installation of welding machines, Deputy Superintendent Brady replied that his committee could not state what the School Board would do. White immediately reminded

(Continued on Page Two)

July 16 -- Final Date to Register for August Primary Election

Governor Olson Acts to Solve Labor Shortage

Governor Culbert L. Olson last week wired the U. S. Departments of State, Labor and Agriculture as well as the War Manpower Commission, that the importation of Mexican farm laborers into California is an immediate and vital necessity.

In taking this action, Governor Olson stated he is acting upon the advice and counsel of the State Director of Agriculture, the U. S. Department of Agriculture war board for California, and numerous farm leaders and organizations. He also referred to the current statistics and studies of the U. S. Employment Service showing an increasingly serious shortage of agricultural workers.

Reasons for Shortage

The Governor pointed out "this shortage has developed largely as a result of many thousands of farm workers going into defense factory jobs, with the army draft and the Japanese evacuation being additional important factors."

Governor Olson called particular attention to the fact that while the present situation was serious it would get tremendously more acute within the next few months unless a substantial number of Mexicans were brought into California temporarily. Inasmuch as California farmers have been asked to increase production by approximately 15 per cent over all, with varying percentages for specific crops, the normal needs for labor will be exceeded this year, the Governor said. He continued:

Number Dependent on Local Supply

"Discussions held recently in Washington have centered around a possible figure of 40,000 Mexicans to be imported into this state. However, I do not feel it possible at this date to determine whether such a figure is high or low, with much depending on the success and efficiency of the mobilization of youths and additional city dwellers for emergency farm work in the harvests this summer," the Governor said. "The general plan which I am urging upon federal officials has four basic features:

Protective Features Urged

"1. The United States Employment Service is requested to assume the full responsibility for the expense of the recruiting of Mexican workers from Mexico in contrast to private contracting by individual large farmers;

"2. The federal government is asked to assume the task of allocating such workers to those areas of the State and to those crops which will most directly contribute to the war needs, with equal attention to be given both large and small farmers;

"3. The Mexicans so imported shall be paid the current wage for the crop and area in which they

A.F.L. Labor Program to Be Presented Tomorrow Night

The American Federation of Labor is joining the Army—for its next "Labor For Victory" radio program tomorrow (Saturday) night, June 27, over a nationwide NBC network.

In collaboration with the office of supply of the U. S. Army, the A.F.L. will broadcast interviews with workers on the job in the giant Warner-Swasey machine-tool plant at Cleveland.

Another feature will be the airing for the first time of a meeting of a joint union-management plant committee in this key war production concern. Be sure to listen in (over KPO in San Francisco) at 7:15 p. m., Pacific War Time, tomorrow night.

work and shall work under conditions offered those now engaged or customarily engaged in such farm work;

"4. The specific program to be set up must make complete provisions for the return of such workers to Mexico after their period of work here; this likewise to be the responsibility of the Federal Government."

TO PROBE ATTACKS ON ORGANIZERS

In response to requests by the American Civil Liberties Union and the Southern Workers' Defense League, the Civil Rights section of the Department of Justice has agreed to investigate alleged attacks on three organizers of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, April 7, near a furniture factory in Marion, N. C. According to affidavits signed by members of the union, the three men were standing near the gate of the factory distributing leaflets to the men leaving work, when suddenly a flying wedge of men came out of the plant and beat the organizers unmercifully.

Demands of Metal Trades Unions

(Continued from Page One)

ed that the Board had given its committee power to act, and upon examination of the minutes of the Board White was found to be correct in his assertion, whereupon the committee went on record to take immediate action.

Developments of Meeting

Further reported developments from the meeting as a result of the insistent demand made by the union representatives were: Announcement by Roy W. Frisbee of the State Board of Education that the local schools would receive the first fifty heavy-type welding machines to be released by Washington; the Board of Education committee agreed to make immediate survey of the city for sites for new welding schools; and, if delivery of heavy-type machines is held up, the committee will install the lighter machines for preliminary training of war workers. Frisbee also stated that priority rating was being sought on another seventy machines, which the company has promised to deliver July 11 if the rating is obtained.

Following the meeting, Frisbee received a wire from Washington approving purchase of thirty of the light AC welding machines. All of these, he said, will be used at Galileo High School pending arrival of the heavy DC type machines.

Draft 10 Per Cent Income Tax Levy on Paychecks

The House ways and means committee turned to final drafting of the huge war tax bill after adopting, last week, a proposal to deduct 10 per cent of the taxable income of individuals from paychecks beginning January 1, and rejecting a sales tax levy. The "taxable income" is that portion of earnings after all legal deductions have been made.

The new system of collecting tax at the source was approved in committee by a vote of 10 to 9. It was reported that the vote on refusal to consider the sales tax is not yet a dead issue and that it might be revived following the November elections. Whether or not that is "wishful thinking" on the part of proponents of that vicious tax system remains to be seen, and will be dependent, also, on the vigilance shown by opponents of such a tax in knowing the attitude of congressional candidates coming before the voters this year.

Under the new taxing formula 10 per cent of taxable income in the form of salaries, wages, dividends and interest on bonds would be withheld at the source. The result would be deduction from paychecks in the case of salaried workers and wage earners.

Approximately half of this amount would be credited against 1942 taxes payable next year and half against 1943 taxes payable in 1944. The rest of the taxes would be paid in the regular quarterly installments.

The tax bill must, of course, be adopted by the House and Senate, and be signed by the President.

Ask Commutation for Waller

Governor Darden of Virginia on June 18 granted to Odell Waller, negro sharecropper under sentence of death for shooting his white landlord, a reprieve until July 2 to allow time for a hearing on a petition for commutation of his sentence. The hearing has been scheduled for June 29.

The petition to the Governor followed closely upon the refusal of Chief Justice Stone of the U. S. Supreme Court to allow Waller to appeal to the Circuit Court of Appeals and his denial of a stay of execution to permit Waller's counsel to apply to the full bench of the Supreme Court for a writ of certiorari.

The Chief Justice based his action on the failure of Waller's trial counsel to adduce specific proof of his contention that nonpayers of the Virginia poll tax had been deliberately excluded from the jury which convicted Waller.

In a petition sent to the White House, prominent Americans, including college presidents, labor and church leaders, writers and educators, have urged that President Roosevelt appoint a commission of inquiry to investigate the case of Waller. Similar action by President Wilson in the cases of Tom Mooney and Joe Hill was cited as precedent.

VETOES TAX ON NEWSBOYS

An ordinance which requires newsboys who sell out-of-state papers on the streets to obtain an annual \$10 permit has been vetoed by Mayor Tobin of Boston.

INDEX OF LIVING COST

The cost of living in large cities dropped slightly in the last half of May, the Labor Department reported last week. The decrease was only 0.1 per cent but it was the first time the index has shown a change in that direction since November, 1940. From mid-April to mid-May there was a net advance of 0.8 per cent in total living costs.

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Radio Broadcast by A.F.L. Recites Affiliates' War Aid

Any bonds today? The American Federation of Labor answered this question with a billion-dollar "Yes" on the "Labor For Victory" program broadcast throughout the nation over NBC by the A.F.L. in collaboration with the United States Treasury Department.

"We are fulfilling our pledge!" President William Green declared, when interviewed about the A.F.L. billion-dollar War Bond drive by Melvyn Douglas, the screen star, who has taken up important official duties with the Office of Civilian Defense in Washington.

Union Scores 100 Per Cent

Douglas, who served as master of ceremonies on the program, presented to James C. Filgate, secretary of the International Association of Siderographers, the first Treasury Department certificate of award to go to an international union for achieving 100 per cent participation in regular War Savings Bond purchases. The Siderographers' Union, the smallest international in the American Federation of Labor, has only 36 members. More than \$8000 in War Bonds has already been subscribed by these workers, or over \$200 apiece, Douglas announced. Filgate and many of his fellow-siderographers help make the bonds they buy, being employed to reproduce original engravings on steel plates, from which the Government's paper money, bonds and other securities are printed.

Also appearing on the program were management and union representatives of the giant Lockheed-Vega Aircraft Corporation, and Tommy Dorsey's orchestra.

In "Battle of Production"

"There isn't a country in the world," Douglas said, "that's got an army of ten million fighting men." In this nation there are "ten million fighting men of the biggest battles of all time. A battle that's been raging 24 hours a day for the last year. The front is 3000 miles wide and 2000 miles deep. The stakes are freedom and slavery." It is the "battle of production," he said, "and the troops fighting in it are workers—workers in factories and mines, mills and shops."

A fine spirit of teamwork between union and management at the Lockheed and Vega plants on the West Coast was disclosed by Dale Reed, president of the Machinists' Union local there, and Carl Squier, vice-president of the firm.

With every plane which rolls off the lines at the aircraft plants, declared Reed, goes "the grim determination of our crew—to keep on building 'em for our unbeatable air forces, to lick hell out of the Japs and the rest of the Axis—now! That same spirit is turning a good big chunk of our weekly pay-checks regularly into War Bonds," he continued. "Our War Bond plan here runs like our shop—smoothly and regularly, through joint co-operation and teamwork with our management."

Speaks for Management

Talking for management, Carl Squier said that "teamwork makes things hum" at the plants. "That's been our watchword ever since there was a Lockheed or a Vega company, and it works in buying War

Bonds as well as building fighting aircraft. It is this teamwork that is paying dividends now when our nation needs them in a steady, ever-widening stream of bombers and fighters for victory. That's why it was so easy for us to spring into action on the payroll plan for war savings."

Praises Work of Theatrical Crafts

The screen actors, the stars of radio and theater, and the musicians were commended by President Green for their services to the nation in war time. Members of these unions, he said, are appearing on hundreds of benefit programs throughout the nation to foster bond sales, to help Army and Navy relief. The locals of the American Federation of Musicians, he continued, "have not only invested more than a million dollars from their treasuries in War Bonds, but also their orchestras have volunteered their services at hundreds of benefits and Army posts week after week."

"In civilian defense," said Melvyn Douglas, "union members in hundreds of cities and thousands of towns . . . have volunteered their time and talent to help prepare for air raids or any other emergency." He cited, as a case in point, the nation's capital, where the Central Labor Union "has done a magnificent job in raising over \$140,000 to buy necessary defense equipment."

"These Are Just Samples"

"George Richardson, secretary-treasurer of the International Fire Fighters' Association," he continued, "is one of our chief experts mobilizing our cities for fire and bombing emergencies. In New York the garment workers have gone all-out for civilian defense by running fifty Red Cross and first-aid classes a week."

"And that isn't all," he said. "The buying of War Savings Bonds and Stamps is another titanic war effort in which all workers are participating. The garment workers were one of the first unions to recognize that responsibility by setting their own immediate Bond quota—\$25,000,000. The electricians have sponsored billboards boosting the sale of bonds. Taxi drivers in Oklahoma now give War Stamps in change to their fares. Bill posters and window decorators in New York spot out empty stores and put up War Bond displays."

"These," he told the radio audience, "are just samples of what the American Federation of Labor is doing."

Pressmen's Conference

At the fifth annual Pacific Slope Conference of Printing Pressmen and Assistants, and their affiliated organizations, held in Seattle last week, all incumbent officers were re-elected. Herbert de la Rosa, of Local 24, San Francisco, is president of the conference.

Buy U. S. War Bonds and Stamps! Buy Them Today!

Local Candidates Line Up For the August Primaries

Following is the line-up of candidates for the primary election, to be held in August, as pertaining to offices on which the people of San Francisco alone will vote:

Congressman Rolph of the Fourth district will have as opponents Albert A. Rosenshine, Henry Colombat and C. Harold Caulfield. All four have filed on both the Republican and Democratic tickets.

In the Fifth district, Congressman Richard J. Welch is unopposed on the Republican ticket. He has also filed on the Democratic ticket, where his opponent for that party nomination is R. J. O'Rourke.

State Senator John F. Shelley has no opposition for the party nominations.

Filings in the eight Assembly districts of San Francisco are:

NINETEENTH—Democratic—Bernard R. Brady, Maurice Borden, Daniel C. Deasy, William E. Conlan. Republican—Brady, Borden and Deasy.

TWENTIETH—Democratic—Thomas A. Maloney, Earl J. Powell. Republican—Maloney, Powell.

TWENTY-FIRST—Albert C. Wollenberg, unopposed.

TWENTY-SECOND—George D. Collins, Jr., unopposed.

TWENTY-THIRD—William Clifton Berry, Frank C. Tracey and Alton C. Kartchner, all on both tickets.

TWENTY-FOURTH—Edward F. O'Day and Ray McAfee on both tickets.

TWENTY-FIFTH—M. Melville Holden, Fred R. Drinkhouse, Donald J. Bruce and Gerald P. Haggerty, all on both tickets.

TWENTY-SIXTH—Edward M. Gaffney, John D. Welch and Richard V. Leary on both tickets.

Among aspirants to the Superior Court bench in San Francisco, Superior Judge Edmund P. Morgan is opposed by Municipal Judge Twain Michelsen for Office No. 1; Superior Judge Everett C. McKeage is opposed by Municipal Judge Theresa Meikle for Office No. 7; Superior Judge Alden Ames is opposed by Municipal Judge Peter J. Mullins for Office No. 8. Unopposed are Superior Judges Franklin A. Griffin, C. J. Goodell, Elmer E. Robinson, Frank T. Deasy and Edward P. Murphy.

CONTRIBUTED TO BRITISH LABOR

Total contributions to the American Labor Committee to Aid British Labor amounted to \$207,842.43, according to the final report made by Matthew Woll, chairman of the committee. Woll said these contributions came in greater or smaller measure from 102 of the national and international unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor and that the appeal met an active response in 487 cities in every part of the country where central labor bodies affiliated with the A.F.L. are located.

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FRIDAY, JUNE 26, 1942

Let's Save What We Have!

Reports from federal sources in Washington, D. C., about the rubber situation are far from cheerful in so far as the civilian driver is concerned.

These reports show the entire stockpile of this commodity in the country to be less than 700,000 tons which is about what was consumed last year. Such sources as synthetic rubber, guayule plants and South American importations will bring no relief for several years.

The drive for scrap rubber inaugurated by President Roosevelt has been successful but federal authorities see little hope that any of this can be spared for any other than military and essential civilian uses.

Clearly there is but one course for Mr. John Doe Driver to follow and that is to make his present tires last just as long as possible.

The O.D.T. program of vital war transportation conservation, being conducted in California by the State Advisory Committee to the War Department offers a method for meeting this problem the democratic way by voluntary co-operation on the part of the car owners.

Under this program the individual car owner gives up all non-essential driving, shares his car with his neighbors to get to work, conforms to a staggered hour plan to relieve congestion on buses and street cars in peak hours, drives under 40 miles an hour and keeps his tires properly inflated.

The situation is very serious—far more serious than most people seem to realize. Tires for non-essential uses will not be available for at least two years and maybe much longer. Make your tires last! It is your patriotic duty!

Training of Apprentices

Pointing out that a large number of skilled mechanics urgently needed by expanding war production will come from the ranks of the International Association of Machinists, the organization's executive council, at its recent meeting, adopted a policy statement on apprenticeship training calling upon district and local lodges to intensify their interest in the development of sound apprenticeship as well as other forms of in-plant training. The statement reminds members that the herculean task of production in all lines demands the maximum utilization of manpower.

To obtain this full utilization as quickly as possible, the executive council points out, employers must be asked to co-operate in establishing machinery for apprentice and other forms of in-plant training through joint committees composed of an equal number of representatives of labor and management. Once created, these joint committees should utilize existing government agencies, such as the Federal Committee on Apprenticeship, in setting up adequate training arrangements.

Discussing the current, urgent demand for train-

ing of production workers, the executive council declares: "In planning for the future, the International Association of Machinists is not overlooking the pressing needs of the present. We know that many workers must be re-trained, so that their peace-time skills can be used in the factory conversion program. New workers—men and women—who have never worked at a machine must be trained in the shortest possible time for specific jobs. We are now giving our full co-operation to conversion and trainee programs."

But, in assisting with these types of training, the executive council cautions district and local lodges to insist on including training programs for apprentices, set up in accordance with an approved "Procedure to be Followed in Establishing Standards of Apprenticeship," a copy of which accompanies the Council's statement. "We must, in the interest of the nation as well as of our own organization, maintain a constant flow of newly trained mechanics into the life blood of industry, the Council concludes, adding that this is one of the Association's basic responsibilities.

Industry Pledge for Safety Drive

American industries have pledged \$1,500,000 in a \$5,000,000 program of the National Safety Council to wage war on accidents hampering war production. Col. John Stilwell, president of the council, announced in New York City.

Stilwell said 101,500 persons were killed last year by accidents, 18,000 of them in industry, 34,000 in homes, 40,000 by motor vehicles, and "the remainder in other ways such as swimming at beaches."

The industrial accidents in 1941 also caused loss of 460,000,000 man-days of work—"enough to build 66 battleships, or twice the number in the combined United States and Britain navies."

In a special wartime campaign, he said, the council formed its "War Production Fund for Conservation of Manpower" to prevent losses of life and time through accidents in the nation's drive to beat the Axis.

The aim of the fund is to set up safety programs in 196,000 American factories, to reduce accidents by 25 to 85 per cent.

San Francisco motorists should make it a rule to watch for the half-painted globes on street lights, and whenever they see these take them as a signal to turn out headlights and use parking lights only when heading toward the ocean. Care must be taken thereafter, of course, to drive with proper care.

The Illinois primary should be a warning for the entire country. Preoccupation with war work, with spring farming, with still other things, resulted in a startling decrease in the Illinois vote. Although there are more than 4,000,000 eligible voters, only about 1,800,000 went to their polling places. This was 500,000 fewer than in the primary two years ago, and 700,000 fewer than in the 1938 primary. These voters would protest violently if the right of franchise were taken from them. Yet what right have they to it if they do not use it?—*St. Louis Post-Dispatch*.

No explanation was available at the War Department in Washington regarding the reasons for the issuance of an order last week. An overly suspicious person, one heartily supporting the doctrine of protection for home industry, might be permitted to surmise that some American girls may have been interviewing the War Department, and gained some slight concession. Anyhow, the brief announcement said: "The War Department announced today that no military personnel on duty in any foreign country or possession may marry without the approval of the commanding officer of the United States Army forces stationed in such foreign country or possession."

State Election This Year. Are You Registered?

Closed Shop OK—For Them

From Chicago Federation News

One of the things the public press seems to find most objectionable about trade unions is that they charge initiation fees and dues.

If it was all free, they infer, unionism would be all right. Of course without initiation fees and dues there would be no unions very long for lack of the wherewithal to operate. We suppose that's all right with the labor baiters, too.

But it is interesting to note, at the recent meeting of the powerful publishers' group that compose the Associated Press, that these same gentlemen so disrespectful of union dues, went all out for maintenance of the same principle among themselves.

No tighter closed shop has ever existed than the news monopoly known as the Associated Press. For many years it took a four-fifths vote of its membership to admit one new newspaper to receive these hallowed news reports. At the same time, one member paper, if he happened to operate in the territory served by the applicant paper, could keep the new customer out by his blackball.

This tight little arrangement resulted in tremendous growth of the United Press and the International News Service. These services rapidly made it increasingly unnecessary to have A.P. service and still publish a newspaper.

So last week, the member Associated papers let down the bars—a little. It still takes a majority vote to admit a new paper to the select circle. You see, newspapers still believe in the will of the majority—for themselves.

But boy, look at this! They also believe—for themselves—that in the Associated Press they have built up a valuable property over the years and that a new paper coming in to enjoy these benefits should help pay for it. Remember why unions have initiation fees?

So! These vehement defenders of liberty—for themselves—decree that when a new paper is permitted to join the group they:

(1) Must pay an initiation fee. This varies, we presume, on what the traffic will bear.

(2) Must pay to the existing member or members in their community 10 per cent of their Associated Press assessments since 1900. Or more than that if these assessments are less than three times the annual assessments today of the present member papers.

Can you imagine the howl that would go up from these papers if labor unions would insist that new members pay 10 per cent of the dues of all other members of the union from the day the union was founded and pay their own current dues at the same time?

Yet they seem to feel that the new union member is doing the right thing if he is like the hitch hiker who refuses to pay his share of the gas.

KILL ANTI-LABOR MEASURE

The Louisiana House of Representatives has killed an anti-labor bill, similar to those on the books of Mississippi and Texas. The bill reached the floor after the labor and capital committee had placed an unfavorable label on it by a vote of 8 to 0. The House as a whole upheld the committee's report by a vote of 59 to 20.

FOR ESTIMATING TIRE WEAR

Each one-thirty-second of an inch of rubber in the non-skid portion of a "first line" tire represents 2500 miles of wear. Tire engineers after careful tests have so determined. For example, if a tire shows five-thirty-seconds inch of non-skid left, the motorist, by driving with utmost care, can expect 12,500 miles wear. In addition, tire authorities claim there is 15,000 miles in the basic treadless rubber covering. These remaining 15,000 miles, it is pointed out, may be dangerous ones since the tire is smooth. On "second line" tires, less expensive than "first line," all mileage figures quoted above will be about 15 per cent less.

A.F.L. Survey on Wage Policies and Threatening Danger of Inflation

The following article is taken from the June issue of the "Monthly Survey," issued by the American Federation of Labor:

"The drive to 'stabilize' wages threatens to substitute decisions by government boards for free collective bargaining agreements, and to dictate a policy of no wage increases. To stifle collective bargaining is to destroy the free labor movement in America. Is wage policy to be dictated by a government board instead of being formulated by unions and management?

"Organized labor has made an outstanding contribution to the war effort by refraining from strikes, by giving up double pay for overtime, by shouldering the job of war production and turning out fighting equipment at a rate unequalled anywhere in the world. Is this to be our reward? And is labor to be asked for further sacrifices without first seeing that other groups make equal sacrifices? Such procedure would be beyond all reason."

After stating that government policy on wage stabilization arises from the threatening danger of inflation, the "Survey" points to the seven-point program proposed by the President on April 27. This included the taxing of profits, the lessening of discrepancies between high and low incomes, limiting of net income to \$25,000 a year, and the need of proper legislative action for stabilization of farm prices.

It is then stated that the House Committee has cut more than two billion dollars from taxes on high income groups, and raised those on workers and low income groups; it has rejected the \$25,000 top limit for personal incomes and permitted the wealthy to retain incomes ranging from \$50,000 to \$600,000; nothing has been proposed to check salary increases granted by corporations, nor anything to carry out the President's proposal in relation to parity on farm products. The "Survey" then continues:

Discrimination Against Labor

"Employers have seized upon the President's proposal to stabilize wages as an excuse to stop all wage increases. To check wage increases when high incomes and profits are not yet bearing their fair share of taxation, and when no effort has yet been made to carry out the President's program with regard to farm prices is unfair discrimination against labor. Is this a plan to force labor into a subordinate position in the American nation? What is the basis for thinking the millionaire will spend his income for anti-inflationary purposes and that wage earners cannot be trusted? Are only the rich to be allowed to manage their lives and incomes?

"War industries are operating with large margins and big profits and unless collective bargaining gives a fair share to all contributing to production, an ingrowing sense of injustice begins gnawing on the will to co-operate. Inflation is not prevented by limiting the amount of money going to wage incomes. If wages are taken out of the field of negotiations between employer and employees, what will be left of collective bargaining when its most vital element is gone? To destroy collective bargaining is to strike at the heart of democracy in this country. It must be kept intact for the future. It has been maintained in Great Britain. It was abolished in Germany, unions were destroyed, the result was totalitarianism."

What Is the Answer?

"The danger of inflation which threatens every worker, every family, is a very real danger. But the answer is not to impose a wage ceiling and hamstring collective bargaining. The answer must be full rounded, including all groups. It involves the use of income, not its acquisition."

"Give labor the facts so that unions can act intelligently at the conference table. Give labor representation with government agencies. Government by executive order is dangerous unless the voice of the people is heard."

Declaring that the danger of inflation must not be

minimized, the "Survey" states that "we must know how wage increases affect prices so that we can ourselves formulate wise policies," and that if we are to avoid dictation from above we must form and carry out such policies. The experiences of the first world war are then briefly reviewed, together with the present tendency in the same ill-fated direction, and it is asserted that if inflation is not controlled now, a vastly greater collapse awaits us after this war.

With further reference to the inflation problem, and presenting estimates which have been made of the national income this year and the amount available for spending after paying taxes and laying aside certain savings, the "Survey" accepts the figure of \$15,000,000,000 as remaining in consumers' pockets which cannot be spent for goods or services due to production of many articles having been halted or cut to a minimum. It continues:

Causes Drive to Stabilize Wages

"This left-over spending power—we represent it as \$15,000,000,000 in round numbers—appears as an unparalleled inflation danger to those responsible for controlling prices. They see that it could be reduced by about \$7,000,000,000 if wage increases were stopped. Workers with 'hot money' in their pockets will, they fear, bid against each other for scarce goods and it will be impossible to hold price ceilings. If price ceilings are not held, this entire \$15,000,000,000 could be dissipated in higher prices, completely lost to consumers, causing inflation with all its disastrous consequences."

"Factory workers have already lost an average of \$111 each in the year ending March, 1942, from the price increases that took place. In March, 1942, workers earning the average factory wage of \$36 a week could buy no more goods with it than they got for \$32 a year ago—a loss of \$4 per week. The total loss to all consumers from price rises in these twelve months was \$6,400,000,000."

American Federation of Labor Proposal

"To workers, this \$15,000,000,000, often spoken of as the 'inflation gap,' appears as an immense opportunity for reserves against the future to provide for the period after the war, and for savings invested in War Bonds. Taxes to pay for the war must also be taken from those able to pay."

"Enough goods will be produced to give everyone a minimum adequate living standard. Everyone can buy up to this minimum without inflationary results, provided no one attempts to get more than his share by offering a price above the ceiling. For those with incomes at the minimum level (about \$30 per week or \$1500 a year for families of four) there will be no problem of inflationary spending—they have no more than enough to buy the goods provided. The \$15,-

Limit on War Plant Salaries

The \$25,000 yearly limitation on salaries, proposed by President Roosevelt but turned down by Congress, will apply generally to persons working on war contracts, Washington officials declared last week. The ruling was one of those set forth in a written guide designating the "principles of determination of costs" under Government contracts.

The guide states that "total compensation" in excess of \$25,000 for any individual officer or contractor's employee is "unreasonable" and an "inadmissible" item in computing both costs and profits to figure the amount of the contract. "Total compensation" is defined sweepingly as "salaries, bonuses or other compensation for services, however paid."

GERMAN METAL WORKERS STRIKE

A broadcast from Moscow recorded in Washington said: "Workers in a large metal plant near Berlin struck against a 14-hour workday. They demanded shorter hours and increased food. The Gestapo arrested many, surrounded the plant and for 10 days no one was permitted out. Several workers were shot."

000,000,000 noted above will be in the pockets of those workers and others who have more than \$1500 a year. Families with incomes above \$1500 represent 62 per cent of all families. Those with incomes above \$10,000 are 3 per cent of all families and have 24 per cent of all income. If proper taxation on high incomes helps to check inflationary spending and if those with more than \$1500 a year increase their savings sufficiently, and if the program below is followed, we see no need to stop wage increases to prevent inflationary spending. The Federation proposes a full rounded program:

"(1) *Wage negotiations*: Before demanding a wage increase unions must be sure of the firm's ability to pay it without raising prices. If the firm is not able to pay, then a union-management co-operation plan should be worked out to improve efficiency and make better wages possible."

"(2) *Social Security*: Increase social security taxes so that reserves may be laid aside for old age, disability, and unemployment for all wage earners after the war. This would use \$5,000,000,000. Reserves would be invested in war bonds, thus serving a double purpose of financing the war and providing security against emergency."

"(3) *Tax high incomes and profits* as proposed in the Administration's program and follow the Federation's tax program. Carry out the President's seven-point program for other groups before placing new burdens on workers."

"(4) *Wage increases should be paid in the usual way to those usually considered as the low income groups* in order to make possible at least minimum decency standards of living. They should endeavor to save as much as possible from their earnings for investment in Government bonds."

"(5) *Wage increases should be paid in Government bonds* for high income workers by arrangement in their agreements. Payroll plans for regular savings for investments in support of the Government should be extended."

"(6) *Savings must increase* as all but essential goods disappear from the market. Union members must plan to save much more than they are saving now."

"(7) *Rationing* will become necessary as commodity shortages develop, but should not be used unless voluntary action proves inadequate."

Save One-Third More

"The inflation danger places a heavy responsibility on workers for team work, co-operation, and self-discipline. With labor co-operation, the program suggested above should be adequate."

"The \$15,000,000,000 of leftover spending power can be constructively used about as follows: New and larger Social Security taxes, \$5,000,000,000; restore the proposed Treasury tax on high incomes, \$1,000,000,000; gifts to war relief and charities will probably take \$2,000,000,000. This leaves \$7,000,000,000 for increased savings, which means that all of us must save one-third more than we did in the first quarter of 1942. Higher income workers should increase their savings more than those with low incomes."

Farm Price Problem

"Of workers' purchases for living necessities, about 70 per cent are covered by price ceilings. * * * The fact that 40 per cent of workers' food purchases are not covered and may increase in price makes it likely that cost of living may rise gradually."

"One of the most difficult price control problems is the 'rubber ceiling' on farm prices. * * * Recent legislation provides that farm prices must reach 110 per cent of parity before a price ceiling can be applied. The President called for legislation to reduce this to 100 per cent of parity."

"Under the parity system, if wages rise, farm prices must be permitted to rise proportionately. If farm prices rise, cost of living rises and workers seek further wage increases. Hence the vicious spiral which price controllers propose to meet by wage stabilization."

Ornburn Sees Trade Union Women Taking Big Part In Creating a Just Economic System at War's End

The American Federation of Women's Auxiliaries of Labor can take an important part in the setting up of a just economic system after the war, I. M. Ornburn, temporary secretary of the organization, said in opening its second convention at the Jefferson Hotel in St. Louis.

Delegates representing two and a half million members of women's auxiliaries to national and international labor unions, local, central and state women's auxiliaries to American Federation of Labor unions and railway labor unions, met for the purpose of perfecting a permanent federation; proceeding with the business of the organization, and adjusting its policies to war conditions.

Ornburn, who is secretary-treasurer of the American Federation of Labor Union Label Trades Department, emphasized the help the women's auxiliaries can give to the war program and to the campaign for the purchase of union label goods and services. He said the auxiliaries must accept responsibility for educating women workers to see the benefits of trade unionism and went on to discuss their part in after-war economic planning.

Labor Fears After-War Period

"The American Federation of Women's Auxiliaries of Labor," he said, "will not only prove its value during this war for world freedom but its leaders can be of great influence at the peace table after the war. The latter is one of the greatest questions that concerns the people of the entire world, and particularly the workers of the United States, whose living standards are higher than any other nation on earth. Without exception, workers are fearful of what is

going to come when the war is over. They are fearful that we may pass through a repetition of the economic disaster which started in 1929.

"While our immediate task is to win an early victory, it is well for the A.F.W.A.L. to consider a program of planning for the problems which will come immediately after the victory is won. Should there be a complete letdown due to the cessation of war industries, the husbands, brothers, fathers and sons, many of them who are now serving in the armed forces as well as on the front lines of production, will face unemployment in a higher degree than we suffered in the decade before the war started in Europe.

True Co-operation Needed

"It is with this thought in mind that we desire to stress the vital necessity of this great organization—The American Federation of Women's Auxiliaries of Labor—because of its unlimited potentialities and possibilities to establish an economic system which will result in the welfare of America and will benefit every citizen in our beloved land.

"If women will prove their value, which I believe is equally as great as that of men, for the mutual interests of both there is no reason why they should not be full partners in our common undertaking of making this a better world for workers, the returning soldiers, and for future generations. If we can get together at the conference table in a spirit of true co-operation there will not be any dictators of foreign lands who can enslave us nor will there be any form of fascism to rise in our own country to plague us. If we can unite together we are starting down the path which leads to economic democracy which is necessary to make a new order in this old world."

No. 110 Holds Election Today

The election by Miscellaneous Employees' Union No. 110 will be held at the organization's headquarters, 83 Sixth street, today (Friday), polls being open from 8 a. m. to 9 p. m. Voting machines will be used.

G. Underwood and Leo Trodronau are the candidates for president, and those for secretary-treasurer are A. T. Gabriel and Sam Jaye.

For business agent there are five entered in the contest, with three to be elected from the following: Robert Albers, Peter Algas, William Cherry, Nick Doris and Ray Galvez. For dispatcher, the candidates are Frank Collins and Helen Wheeler.

Delegates to bodies with which the union is affiliated also are to be named as follows: State Federation of Labor, six, from a field of ten candidates; San Francisco Labor Council, ten, from fourteen candidates; executive board of the union, nine, with fifteen contesting, and for the local joint executive board three are to be named from five contestants.

No Excuse to Hike Rent

Just because the general scale of wages has increased, putting the tenant in a position to earn more, is no excuse to raise the rent.

This was the decision, last week, of a sub-committee of the San Francisco Fair Rent Committee.

The sub-committee refused to allow a rental increase from \$18 to \$22 per month, levied on a tenant who had paid the lower figure for six years, because in the property owner's opinion "he ought to be making more money now and therefore be able to afford more rent."

On the other hand, the sub-committee expressed sympathy for the landlord who rented premises seven years ago to two persons and now asks an increase in rent from \$23 to \$27.50 because two boarders have been taken in.

BILL SEEKS AID FOR C.D. WORKERS

Hospitalization and medical care for air raid wardens, auxiliary police and firemen and other civilian personnel who suffer injury or disease while discharging their duties, are provided in a bill introduced by Representative Rolph of the Fourth (San Francisco) California district. Provision is also made under the measure for widows and dependents of individuals injured or killed in "home front" defense, with compensation amounts and methods to be prescribed by executive order of the President.

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State Senators Told About Labor-Employer Progress

(From Publicity Division, "Unity For Victory Committee")

A woman lathe operator in natty blue overalls sat down across a mahogany table from a couple of State Senators here this week . . . and labor-management production committees leaped into vivid reality as concrete means whereby union members can help win the war.

The girl machinist was Sandra Martin, 28, who is the union's co-chairman of the victory production committee at the Western Diecasting Company in Oakland. Proudly she told Senators Robert F. Kenny and John Phillips, who comprise the State's committee on economic planning, that "there isn't an Army plane in the air made on the Pacific Coast that doesn't carry our diecastings." "The committee has increased production by about 25 per cent, and we've only begun," she said. "We feel this is our way of contributing to the war effort."

No Comfort to Nation's Enemies

Senator Kenny expressed astonishment when he heard her testimony, and learned that she represented a group of workers composed predominantly of men. "If the enemies of this country could sit in on this they'd be very much discouraged," he said.

From the San Francisco chapter of the National Lawyers' Guild, which presented a special report on labor-management production unity, came two recommendations: (1) That regional industry-wide and nation-wide labor-management production committees be established, with a government representative making the committees tri-partite. (2) That the Kenny committee hold a second hearing "to study the other side of the picture—the employers and the unions which fail to co-operate." Kenny said that both recommendations would be studied.

Witnesses appearing before the committee included Adrian Falk, regional industrial consultant to the War Labor Board, who said "labor-management committees are bound to accomplish good work if tackled in the right spirit." James Moore, vice-president, Moore Dry Dock and Shipbuilding Co., who said: "The effect of the committee at our plant has been salutary."

Kristian Van Kirk, Pile Drivers No. 34: "For the first time in my life I feel real pride in being a working man." Mervyn Rathborne, state secretary of the C.I.O.: "Out of 35 C.I.O. locals there are now 262 production committees set up, and 47 other plants are in the process of forming committees. Production went up 200 per cent in one week in one Los Angeles shop."

"Cut the Time in Half"

R. H. Shainwald, vice-president, Paraffine Co.: "There are nine labor representatives and seven management representatives on our committee, and on one Army order we cut the time in half." Lieut. Morris Clark, 12th Naval District, industrial relations officer: "At the Wilmington and Oleum plants of the Union Oil Co., both management and labor express themselves as satisfied with the committee."

Thomas A. Rotell, assistant business agent, Bay Cities Metal Trades Council: "We seem to be doing all right building ships here." Cole Jackman, longshoreman and labor member of Pacific Coast Maritime Industry Board: "There has been a substantial increase in production on the waterfront. There is the feeling on both the part of management and the union that certain sacrifices have to be made by both to win the war."

"To have what we want is riches, but to be able to do without is power."—G. Macdonald.

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Urges Unions to Aid War Effort, Defeat Slave Bill

Continuing his survey of how well the unions are preparing their forces to defeat Slave Bill 877 in the coming elections in November, Secretary Vandeleur of the State Federation of Labor, who has just completed a trip in the northern part of the state, swung south to Los Angeles, where in three crowded days he addressed four important meetings, in addition to holding numerous conferences with leading members of the unions there.

Labor's Immediate Task

Stressing the need of unity in the labor movement and hammering away on the great urgency for the organized labor movement to concentrate on winning the war and defeating the Nazi S. B. 877, Vandeleur addressed the Southern Conference of the Allied Printing Trades at Long Beach last Sunday morning. Chairman Fellows of the conference introduced the Federation secretary to the well-attended gathering, who listened with great attention while Vandeleur outlined the seriousness of the nation's war effort and the pressing need for labor to do everything in its power to help win the struggle. "Uncritical optimism and unjustified pessimism will not win this war," he declared.

Presenting the Issues

After completing his analysis of the war problem, he went into great detail concerning how to organize and prepare for the defeat of the Slave Bill. "The registration of all members and the establishment of campaign committees by all of the unions should be accomplished facts by this time," he said. "Now we must be ready to illuminate the entire issue and its broad significance to the voters of this State, and show them what it will mean to democracy as well as to the trade union movement should this vicious measure be enacted into law."

He was given a rising vote of thanks by the assembled representatives, who made it plain that they intend to do everything within their power to contribute their share of the defeat of the Slave Bill.

From there Vandeleur returned to Los Angeles to address the Southern Conference of Typographical unions. Chairman Miller opened the meeting, and turned it over to John F. Dalton of the Los Angeles Typographical Union, who introduced Secretary Vandeleur. Keynoting his speech with the same important points above mentioned, Vandeleur elaborated on the need of unity in the labor movement. His remarks and recommendations were concurred in by C. J. Haggerty, president of the California State Federation of Labor, who accompanied him to the meeting and was given the floor at the conclusion of the secretary's speech. Both speakers received the sincere thanks of the delegates, and remained until the successful conference was climaxed with an equally successful barbecued beef dinner.

Vital Role of Los Angeles

On the following evening, Monday, Vandeleur attended the meeting of the Los Angeles Central Labor Council, which he addressed. After emphasizing the highlights of all his previous speeches, he delved into the basic problems facing organized labor in the largest city of the State. "Our fight against the Slave Bill will be settled by the way Los Angeles votes," he told the Council. "Because the labor movement in Los Angeles can decide this issue, it is imperative that the movement in this city organize itself for victory. All other issues, of whatever character, must be subordinated to the main issues of winning this war and defeating Slave Bill 877. If the labor

movement allows itself to be divided on any ground whatsoever it will be fatal to labor throughout the State." Again and again he emphasized the strategic position occupied by the labor movement of Los Angeles. "Los Angeles did it in 1938, Los Angeles can do it again!" he challenged.

Labor in the War Efforts

A considerable part of Vandeleur's remarks were devoted to the need of labor winning this war. "A movement torn with dissension and weakened by petty quibbling and bickering will be of the greatest service to the enemy," he said. "As Americans, we must place the winning of the war above all other interests. All of labor is banking on Los Angeles to come through this critical test with victory." And he continued to drive home to the delegates the profound requirement for unity in the ranks of labor.

The following day Vandeleur addressed the Town Club at the Hotel Biltmore, where he appealed to his audience to try and approach this problem with understanding and as citizens of America instead of as representatives of some slice of the population. After explaining how the Federation had done everything it could to try to avoid the fight over the controversial Slave Bill in November, he made it clear how this fight would inevitably detract from the war effort.

"Only Incalculable Harm"

"Labor is still hopeful," he stated, "and will respond favorably to any proposition that will eliminate the need of a fight over this bill in November. Labor has kept its pledge not to strike for the duration, and the facts bear out this claim. Since there will be no strikes, no stoppages of work, then of what use is the Slave Bill—which would apply merely for the duration anyway? It can do only incalculable harm." And in closing Vandeleur urged: "I hope your group and all others will throw your influence behind our efforts to keep America united by eliminating all controversial measures from the ballot."

The Federation secretary was given an enthusiastic hearing by the Town Club and the favorable impression for labor which he left with his listeners was declared to have been very noticeable.

Hospital Workers' Wage Case

A wage dispute between the San Francisco Hospital Conference, representing eleven private hospitals, and Hospital and Institutional Workers' Union No. 250 was sent to the War Labor Board last week.

Arthur Hare, business agent of the union, which represents 800 miscellaneous hospital employees, said both the union and hospital representatives agreed to reference to the labor board after failure to reach agreement on wages. The union is asking for an increase of 15 cents an hour for the group of employees affected.

The War Department is discouraging correspondence between soldiers and civilians unknown to them.

Final Summons Comes to Official of Steamfitters

For the second time within a few days, death came suddenly, Thursday night of last week, into the ranks of official personnel in the San Francisco labor movement and called Clyde L. Mitchell, vice-president of Steamfitters' Union No. 590.

His death followed that of Kenneth Flagg of the Garage Employees by only five days and was equally sudden. Mr. Mitchell had been preparing to attend a meeting of his union and it was when his wife went to remind him of the time that his passing became known.

He was one of the candidates for the presidency of his union at the election to be held the following day, and had occupied the office of vice-president since last October. It was in 1940 that he had returned to employment at the trade and to his activity in the labor movement, after having been, for several years, engaged in the hotel business at Honolulu. He had recently been employed as a teacher of his craft in the national war training program. Both as a workman and as an official of the union the deceased was highly respected in the ranks of his organization, and sincere regret is expressed at his passing from activity in behalf of those with whom he was so closely associated in trade union work.

The funeral was held from the Godeau Mortuary on Tuesday morning.

Tin Can Pickup, Sunday

San Francisco's fourth tin can pickup will be staged next Sunday. Householders are asked to place the receptacles of washed and flattened tin cans at the nearest corner rather than in front of their own homes, thereby facilitating collection.

The tin can salvage drive here, June 7, netted 1,036,120 pounds of cans, producing 10,361 pounds of war-precious tin and making possible the recovery of 820,607 pounds of equally vital copper.

It is explained by operators of the detinning plant that the scrap also has potential value in the production of bronze bearings for airplanes, tanks, trucks and other war equipment, and represents enough metal to make 2,908,070 quart-size cans.

After the pure tin is removed from the cans, the detinned scrap is sent to copper mines, there to be used to precipitate copper which otherwise would be wasted.

SUMMON CITIZENS FOR HARVESTING

San Francisco officially went into action Monday to help farmers of northern and central California harvest their crops. By unanimous resolution, the Board of Supervisors called on all able San Franciscans not otherwise engaged in war work to sign up for service in orchards and fields during the harvest season. The Board also urged municipal employees to spend their vacations in harvest toil.

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Run o' the Hook

By FRED E. HOLDERBY
President of Typographical Union No. 21

Regular meeting of the union was held last Sunday, and the wonderful weather again interfered with the attendance. Considerable business was transacted, however, in less than three hours. Three apprentices were given journeyman membership, two of them with time taken off the six-year term because of the fact that they were due to enter the armed forces. Four deaths during the past month were reported. Three members, L. F. Jones, Leon Meyers and J. C. Ramsey, presented applications for the pension, all of them being approved. Delegates and alternates for the Colorado Springs convention who had been elected at the general election in May were installed. Two delegates were elected to represent No. 21 at meetings of the Union Labor party. It was reported that all work had been completed on decorations for the union's plot at Cypress Lawn and that in a few weeks the plants will have grown sufficiently to bring out the beauty of the plot.

Tomorrow (Saturday) night, the annual Charter party of the Woman's Auxiliary to No. 21 will be held at Red Men's hall, 240 Golden Gate avenue. This yearly affair has always proved a success since organization of the auxiliary, and this year should prove no exception. The ladies have always arranged entertainment and refreshments which elicited the highest praise from those lucky enough to participate. Dancing and a buffet lunch will be in order immediately following installation of officers, who were elected at the last regular meeting to serve for the ensuing term. Drop everything and be there!

E. G. Castle of the *Daily News* received news of the death of his brother in Butte, and left on Monday by plane to be in attendance at the funeral. Deceased was a member of Butte union and had conducted a commercial plant in that city. A sister also resides in Butte. Mr. Castle stated he was undecided as to whether he would return to San Francisco or take up residence in the northern city.

E. F. Coleman of the *Examiner* chapel, accompanied by Mrs. Coleman, left last week for Los Angeles, where they will vacation for a couple of weeks. Ed was missed at Sunday's meeting of the auditing committee.

The Government Printing Office is now taking applications for printer-monotype keyboard operators for the duration of the war and no longer than six months thereafter. Applicants, besides being familiar with general composing room work, must have had at least one year's experience operating a monotype keyboard. Age limits have been waived in this instance. Forms for applying may be obtained at any first or second class post office or from the commission in Washington. These applications may be filed at once, but not later than June 30.

J. B. Lockman, proofreader at the *Recorder*, accompanied by Mrs. Lockman, is spending this week at Calistoga.

G. E. Mitchell, Sr., is in receipt of a communication from A. Stewart, a member of New York Typographical Union, who had obtained Mr. Mitchell's address through San Francisco correspondence in the *Journal*. Stewart is another of those old-timers who worked in this jurisdiction fifty years ago. He left San Francisco in 1896 for England, where he remained until 1912. He has lived in New York for the past twenty years, is 78 years of age, and still actively at the trade.

Those who listened in on "Truth or Consequences," being broadcast from Norfolk naval training station last Saturday evening, may have heard the name Ralph Turrentine announced as one of the participants. Ralph is a member of No. 21 who left here a few months ago to visit his old home in South Carolina. He is now in the Navy and stationed at Norfolk. He was compelled to take the "consequences," but came out with flying colors in the task allotted him.

Howard Paul, *Daily News* apprentice, has enlisted

in the Coast Guard and left last Monday to begin his training in that branch of the service.

William Cockburn passed away at Alameda hospital on Tuesday morning at 9:55 o'clock. Deceased first became a member of San Francisco Typographical Union in 1907, a year after he came to this country with a Scottish Typographical Union card and deposited it with Oakland union. Born at Edinburgh, Scotland, on February 13, 1876, he joined the Scottish union in 1890, leaving Edinburgh in 1895 for South Africa, where he worked for the next eight years. Retiring to the pension roll in January of last year, he was 66 years of age at the time of his death. Surviving are his wife, Ellinor; two sons, William J. and Alfred E. Coburn, and a daughter, Mrs. Jack Crossley. Services were conducted at the Fowler-Anderson chapel in Berkeley on Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock under the auspices of Oak Grove Lodge No. 215, F. & A. M. Interment was at Mountain View cemetery in Oakland.

"Call-Bulletins"—By "Hoot"

Vacation Notes—Foreman Fitzgerald is spending his with his son and family at Camp Cook. The son is a captain in the Army dental corps. . . . Machinist Linn Collins is also vacationing with his son and family at Corning. . . . Charles ("Bunny") Forst, our golf champ, has taken his family to a ranch at Cloverdale, where he has plenty of room to throw his golf clubs. . . . L. T. ("Ole") Olson, night chairman, is absorbing a lot of sunshine at Santa Cruz. . . . Ernest Darr figures he will get more rest by staying round home and helping with the washing, Victory garden and other chores. . . . Billy ("10-point") MacMillan and his Mrs. are sojourning at Saratoga Springs. . . . Ernie Clarke, our chess master and ad machine man, is away—figuring some new moves, we bet.

R. R. Roberts, formerly of this chapel, is showing up on the Los Angeles *Examiner*, while awaiting a call to the colors.

In our trip to Los Angeles we were impressed with the huge size of the aviation plants there, where the word seems to be to "Keep 'Em Rolling."

"News" Chapel Notes—By L. L. Heagney

Half a dozen or more are on vacation; however, offhand only the names of Bert Coleman, Lou Henno, Herb Mather and Harold Krueger come to mind. Of these only Krueger goes in for roughing it in the wide open spaces; usually he heads into the high Sierras, for fishing, and this year is no exception. The others prefer lounging about seaside and mountain resorts.

Regarding summer resorts, one of the boys just back states that these popular resorts, some of them at least, are having trouble getting help, and guests may not expect customary smooth-running efficiency.

Hard to point and say exactly where blame should be put. Anyway, Jay Palmiter was posted as on vacation. Naturally no one called at his apartment. At the same time, though, Jay was laid up with arthritis—and boy! what a holler he put up about no visitors to see a dying man when he hobbled into the shop the other day.

Plenty tickled was Charley Reid as his vacation ended, and any time the government declares vacations out for the duration will be okeh by him. His was spent painting the house exterior and decorating the interior, which, Charley clearly enunciates, is harder work than work.

They're telling around that Frank ("Little Snow Drop") Snow, patriotically inclined, called at the Blood Bank to donate; and the humane attendant, mistaking the gaunt Snow Drop for a casualty, injected blood instead of extracting it.

Confronted with either giving up playing the ponies or buying an eye shade, "Chuck" Adams unhesitatingly chose the nags, yet the big are light directly above his head made his selection a doubtful one until he found a ladder, hoisted himself within reach and unscrewed the bulb. "That," boasted Chuck, "is certainly cutting down on the overhead."

All het up, Proofreader Mike Sage announced if he ever reaches Hitler's eminence he'll round up uncounted radio announcers and make 'em study language—one especially, English. Some of them, Mike testifies, butcher Americanese so wantonly he wonders why they went to school, if ever.

Golf News—By Fred N. Leach

Let's go to El Camino! Sunday is the day, 10:30 the time and El Camino Golf Club is the place of

the June tournament. There will be the usual 18 holes at medal, a hole-in-one contest, a guest flight, and of course the usual War Stamp awards for the skillful. Quarter-finals of the Association match play championship will also be played. El Camino is in good condition, and Curley Vesey, the pro and manager, promises us a swell time, indeed. Come on along—join the gang at El Camino Sunday for a fine healthful day in the open.

At the monthly meeting of the board of directors of the Association, held on Monday night, plans for the fourth annual tournament and banquet in August were discussed. The affair will be held at Crystal Springs and will feature many fine prizes, a swell dinner and, of course, golf. More about this in later issues of the *LABOR CLARION*.

The low scores shot by the boys at Crystal Springs in May gave the new handicap committee a chance to do some fiendish work. First, Ron Cameron was cut from 9 to 8; then Ed Wynkoop went from a 25 to 22, R. J. DiGrazia from 25 to 23, Percy Crebassa from 25 to 23, and guest player Pete Wykoff from 20 to 18. Use your own crying towels. But while brooding over your misfortune, think of this one: Al Cantor, who plays Percy Crebassa in the quarter-finals on Sunday, felt that he was being neglected by the handicap committee. While his tournament scores do not show any reasons for a cut in handicap, and therefore he was not given any, he requested—even demanded—a cut of three strokes, from 18 to 15. That's one for the book, like a man biting a dog. Needless to say he got the cut.

The great improvement shown by most of our members has reduced the "C" class to near negligible proportion. For the June tournament, as an innovation and a trial, the board has decided to play the tournament in three membership classes only, viz: Champ, "A," and "B." Championship class will comprise all members whose handicaps range from scratch to 15 inclusive; Class "A," all members whose handicaps range from 16 to 21, inclusive, and Class "B," 22 to 30. Remember if your handicap is 15 or less, you're now in the champ class. If you shoot to a 21 handicap, you now go to Class "A," and over 21, in Class "B." To make up for the dropping of one class, an extra award of War Stamps will be added to each class, making four prizes in each class instead of three. This will increase chances of coming in a winner. Let us know how you like the arrangement.

Condolences to member Jack Whiting on the loss of his wife, who passed away last week.

It's another girl in the 1942 baby sweepstakes for Association members. E. A. Murphy is the proud daddy of Baby Nora, born Friday, June 12. Congratulations, Elvey. This makes the 1942 score for the S.F.U.P.G.A. printer-golfer babies three girls to one boy.

Congratulations to Mr. and Mrs. Percy Crebassa on their eighteenth wedding anniversary, celebrated last week.

Some of the boys have been out to El Camino, practicing up on the rest of the membership. Vic Lansberry was out two Sundays in succession, and boasted that he knows the roll of every green from any angle by heart. George Gallick was also seen banging 'em out, as was Ben Apte, who seems to get around quite a bit.

TRAINMEN'S WARPLANE

A. F. Whitney, president of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, has presented Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau with a check in the amount of \$71,862.25 for the purchase of a warplane to be known as the "Iron Eagle." The money is a contribution from the members of the Brotherhood, its Ladies' Auxiliary, and friends of both organizations.

FOR "RALEIGH" COUPONS

Fine glassware makes cooling summer drinks better, says the Brown and Williamson Tobacco Corporation premium department, directing attention to beautifully decorated glassware offered for coupons packed with "Raleigh" union-made cigarettes. Glasses in four popular sizes, ice bowl, cocktail shaker and pitcher for martinis or other iced drinks make a complete beverage service.

State Election This Year. Are You Registered?



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A.F.L. Field Staff to Help Forward War Bond Sales

Enlisting its entire resources and organizational machinery behind the Treasury Department's War Bond quota campaign, the field staff of the American Federation of Labor has been placed at the disposal of the Treasury's war savings staff to help promote the payroll savings plan among the 5,000,000 A.F.L. members.



As the first step to further this plan, the Treasury Department appointed Frank Fenton, A.F.L. director of organization, and four of his regional directors as special assistants to the war savings staff, and they have already gone to work as dollar-a-year men.

After a meeting with Secretary Morgenthau, Harold N. Graves, assistant to the Secretary, and James L. Houghteling, director of national organizations for the war savings staff, the five A.F.L. leaders expressed the belief that their members would "meet and beat" the A.F.L. pledge of a billion dollars in War Bonds, and they formulated plans in co-operation with the labor section of the war savings staff to put their large-scale bond offensive into effect.

As this bond offensive is shaping up, joint headquarters are being established by the A.F.L. regional directors and the four A.F.L. labor consultants on the war savings staff in Boston, Atlanta, Chicago, and San Francisco, Daniel V. Flanagan being director in the latter office.

As the best way of utilizing the A.F.L.'s existing machinery, these headquarters are being set up in the A.F.L.'s four regional offices. The four joint A.F.L.-Treasury teams will work from these offices, in conjunction with the forty-eight state offices of the war savings field staff.



In Memoriam KENNETH FLAGG

The following resolution was adopted at the meeting of the San Francisco Labor Council last Friday evening, having been presented by the executive committee:

Whereas, Brother Kenneth Flagg has been a delegate to this Council for a number of years; and

Whereas, He at all times was beloved by all, devoting his efforts to the improvement of the working conditions and the general welfare of his fellow-man, being untiring in his devotion to his work, being diplomatic and gentlemanly at all times in his handling of complex problems; and

Whereas, On Monday, June 15, Brother Flagg was taken from our midst and has gone to the Great Beyond, leaving behind him a family, who will miss his kind word and fine nature, and many friends, both working men and business men, to mourn his loss; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the San Francisco Labor Council will adjourn its meeting of June 19 out of respect to the memory of Brother Kenneth Flagg and; be it further

RESOLVED, That copies of this resolution be spread upon the minutes of the Council and forwarded to Garage Employees' Union No. 665, which Brother Flagg served so faithfully and well, and that a suitably prepared copy be sent to his family.

DIMNESS FOR SANTA CLAUS

The War Production Board has prohibited the manufacture of lights for Christmas trees, advertising, decorations or displays, effective at once. Regulations also were issued restricting use of critical materials in the manufacture of ordinary electric light bulbs, but officials said an actual increase in total output would result from use of substitute metals.

U. S. EMPLOYEES' SALARIES

Federal workers throughout the country receiving less than \$3800 per year may receive a flat 10 per cent pay boost under a compromise proposal which was to be considered this week by the House civil service committee.

MANUFACTURING CONCERNS DOOMED

More than 24,000 manufacturing establishments, producing about \$4,000,000,000 of goods annually, will be forced out of business before October, the War Production Board forecast last week. The doomed concerns represent 13 per cent of the nation's productive capacity and 8 per cent of the volume of business.

EXAMINATION FOR FOREST RANGER

The California State Personnel Board will conduct an examination for Assistant State Forest Ranger to fill an existing vacancy in the Division of Forestry. The entrance salary is \$130 a month. The final date for filing applications is July 9. Further information and application forms may be obtained at the offices of the Board in San Francisco.

Steamfitters' Election

Steamfitters and Helpers' Union No. 509 held its election of officers at the Labor Temple on Friday of last week. Six voting machines were used to handle the balloting. A run-off election will be necessary in certain offices, and union officials announced that publication of the final returns would be withheld until after the new election, to be held today.

No Opposition to Shelley

When the date for filing declarations of candidacy in the coming August primary election closed last Saturday, it was officially confirmed, as had been indicated for some time past, that Senator John F. Shelley, who is president of the Labor Council, would have no opposition for representative of the San Francisco senatorial district—a distinct compliment, requiring no embellishment. The list of his sponsors, which Senator Shelley filed last week, is as follows:

Democratic sponsors—William M. Malone, John J. McMahon, George W. Kidwell, Matthew O. To-bringer, Anthony Cancilla, Katherine Foley, Alexander Watchman, Louis Bloch, Daniel C. Murphy, Henry Heidelberg, Dewey Mead, Harold A. Berliner, Anthony E. Boicelli, Guido Lenzi, Egizio Lenzi, Abraham Nebenzahl, Samuel Jacob Mayer, Mary G. Shelley, Marie J. Shelley, Will M. Fawcett, George B. Harris, Daniel E. Shelley, Joseph F. Fitzgerald, Elizabeth Collings, Peter Boudoures, Arvid F. Wall, Margaret Miriam Krsak, John F. McGowan, John A. O'Connell, William McCabe, Laurence S. Laurenzi, Francis McCarty.

Republican sponsors—Clarence J. Dunleavy, Albert W. Grosskopf, Theodore J. Roche, Milton S. Maxwell, Frank J. Burke, Nora A. Blichfeldt, E. J. Cardinal, C. A. Pehley, Robert Miller Green, Abraham M. Dressow, Frank Cuneo, Alexander D'Angelo, Dr. Robert Grosso, Alfred Cross, Joel C. Cook, Edith G. Patton, William H. Hudson, William C. McDonnell, John B. Molinari, James H. Smith, John J. Sweeney, W. A. Kavanaugh, Edward J. Willig, John P. McLaughlin, W. E. Burns, F. S. Batchelder, Homer F. Potter, Edward J. McLaughlin, Thomas E. Hughes, Albert Picard, Peter Laurenzi, Jesse H. Steinhart, F. M. McAuliffe.



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Secretary - Stephen F. Gilligan
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Office:
Room 303, Labor Temple

Mailer Notes

By JOSEPH P. BAILEY,
Secretary-Treasurer, Mailers' Union No. 18

Fathers' Day and fine weather combined to reduce the regular attendance somewhat at the meeting of the union last Sunday. Business at hand was expedited and adjournment came at an early hour, permitting members to take advantage of the late afternoon sunshine.

As the directors of the Labor Temple have found it necessary to convert Fraternal hall into office space to meet the growing needs of several unions, No. 18 will have to find another meeting hall. The officers were instructed to obtain a suitable meeting place and notice will be given the membership through this column when a location is secured.

Among members vacationing this week are H. Hudelson of the *Chronicle* chapel, T. Alsop of the *News* chapel and G. Cheney of the *Wall Street Journal* chapel.

Our regular correspondent, Leroy Smith, returned to work this week and reports a fine vacation and much benefit obtained from the rest and change of environment.

Factory Employment in Bay Area

George G. Kidwell, director of the State Department of Industrial Relations, announces that factory employment in the San Francisco industrial area reached 164,000 wage earners in May. This represents a gain of more than 78 per cent over May of last year and an increase of 10,000 wage earners, or approximately 6½ per cent, over April, 1942. Total factory payrolls in the area increased more than 11 per cent between April and May.

Increases in the durable goods industries, and particularly shipbuilding, the report states, were largely responsible for the employment and payroll gains in the San Francisco area in May. Other figures given in the announcement by Kidwell were as follows:

Working time averaged 42.1 hours per week in May for all manufacturing industries in the area compared with the 41.6 hours in April, and 38 hours per week in May 1941.

Reflecting overtime work in war industries, average weekly earnings of factory workers rose to \$46.87 in May, from \$44.79 in April, and \$34.13 in May a year ago.

Average hourly earnings in manufacturing industries amounted to \$1.113 in May compared with an average of \$1.076 in April and 89.7 cents in May 1941.

State Election This Year. Are You Registered?

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S. F. Labor Council

Secretary's Office and Headquarters:
Labor Temple, 2940 Sixteenth Street (Room 214)
Headquarters Phone MArket 6304

The Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m., at the Labor Temple. The Executive and Arbitration Committee meets every Monday, at 8 p. m. The Organizing Committee meets every Friday, at 7 p. m. The Union Label Section meets the first Wednesday of every month, at 7:30 p. m.

Synopsis of Meeting Held Friday, June 19, 1942.

Meeting called to order at 8 p. m. by President Shelley.

Roll Call of Officers—All present.

Reading of Minutes—Minutes of previous meeting approved as printed in the LABOR CLARION.

Credentials—Referred to the organizing committee.

Report of the Organizing Committee—(Meeting held Friday, June 19, 1942.) Called to order at 7 p. m. The following were examined and found to have the proper qualifications to be delegates: Cooks No. 44, Joe Bellardi, Max Benkert, Ernest Lavino, Gus Smirnis. Sailors' Union of the Pacific, Al Beligh, Jacob Silverstein. Waiters and Dairy Lunchmen No. 30, Harry B. Dennis. Your committee recommends that they be seated.

Communications—Filed: Masters, Mates and Pilots No. 40, regarding movement afoot to grant "free transportation" across the Golden Gate bridge to shipyard and other defense workers in Marin county who make their home in the city and in vicinity of San Francisco; also that there be no discrimination and that those defense workers in San Francisco county who make their home in Marin county be accorded the same privilege. San Francisco Chamber of Commerce, urging that our members make a special effort to see that San Francisco does its share in the scrap rubber drive. Weekly News Letters from the California State Federation of Labor dated June 16 and 23.

Donations: The following contributions were received for defeat of Slave Bill 877: Tool and Die Makers No. 1176, \$25. Hotel Service Workers No. 283, \$75. The following contributions were received for the Radio Program: Civil Service Janitors No. 66-A, \$25. Hotel Service Workers No. 283, \$75. The

following contribution was received for the Navy Relief Society: Automotive Machinists No. 1305, \$50.

Bills were read and ordered paid, after being approved by the trustees.

Referred to the Executive Committee: Local Joint Executive Board of Culinary Workers and Bartenders, submitting revised wage scales of Waiters' Union No. 30 and Waitresses' Union No. 48 for the Council's approval. Retail Cigar and Liquor Clerks No. 1089, submitting copy of proposed amendments to their present agreement. Apartment and Hotel Employees No. 14, asking strike sanction against Mrs. Stanley Swiekatowski, operator of 1770 Broadway and 520 Taylor, because of refusal to enter into a new collective bargaining agreement with their organization.

Referred to the Secretary: Communication from San Francisco Municipal Parks Employees' Union No. 311, asking that a committee from this Council call upon Mayor Rossi and the Board of Park Commissioners, jointly, to end a policy which suspends old employees of the Park Department for so-called inattention to duties.

Hold in Committee: From Mr. de Jung, San Francisco Employers' Council, stating that due to progress in negotiations, A. Ballerini of Production and Aeronautical Machinists' Lodge 1327 is withdrawing request for strike sanction against Sears Roebuck & Company, and the firm will not be represented at our executive committee meeting on Monday evening, June 22.

Report of the Executive Committee—(Meeting held Monday, June 15, 1942.) Called to order at 8 p. m. by President Shelley. The request for strike sanction by the Local Joint Executive Board of Culinary Workers and Bartenders against the Brayton Hotel, 50 Turk street, was referred to a sub-committee consisting of Brothers Johns and O'Connell to meet Thursday, June 18, at 2 p. m., for the purpose of adjusting the dispute. At the request of the parties concerned, the controversy of Office Employees No. 21320 with the United Engineering Company was laid over one week. Brothers Jinkerson and Camp represented Grocery Clerks No. 648 in their request for strike sanction against the New Florence Delicatessen, 1241 Taraval street, and Mr. Borsioni represented the firm; the basis of this complaint is non-compliance with the agreement that has been con-

summated with the delicatessen operators; your committee recommends that strike sanction be granted. The request of Boot and Shoe Repairers No. 320 that the Elite Shoe Repair Shop, 1614 Haight street, be placed on the "We Don't Patronize" list will be held in committee for one week with the consent of the parties concerned. The wage scale and agreement of Electrical Workers No. B-202 with the operators of music machines, and calling for an increase in wages, was indorsed by your committee subject to the indorsement of the international union, and with the usual admonition. The committee representing Shoe Repairers No. 320 reported their inability to arrive at an understanding with the employers; this matter was referred to the secretary to co-operate with the union to bring about an adjustment. Motion made and unanimously carried that the office of the Council be instructed to prepare the proper resolution in Memoriam of Brother Kenneth Flagg, who passed away on June 15. Motion unanimously carried that an invitation be sent to Brother Edward D. Vandeleur, secretary of the California State Federation of Labor, to attend the next meeting of the executive committee, June 22, to discuss the financing of a local campaign against Slave Bill 877. Meeting adjourned at 9:15 p. m. The report of the committee as a whole was adopted.

Resolution—A resolution, in Memoriam, honoring our late Brother Kenneth Flagg, was read to the Council and motion made to adopt; carried. (See Resolution in full elsewhere in this issue.)

New Business—President Shelley explained to the Council that the Civilian Defense Council had taken the position unanimously recommending that he and Director Helms be sent to Washington to secure priorities on badly needed fire-fighting and other equipment for the City of San Francisco. The Mayor had approved the recommendation that he go to Washington at the city's expense. The president accepted on the condition that the Labor Council release him to make the trip. Motion that the San Francisco Labor Council go on record as allowing him to proceed to Washington on behalf of Civilian Defense of the City of San Francisco; motion unanimously carried.

Receipts, \$931.75; expenses, \$1,060.52.

Motion that when we adjourn, we do so out of respect to the memory of Kenneth Flagg, our late brother and president of Garage and Service Station Employees No. 665.

Respectfully submitted.

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

To Warn of Gas Attack

The San Francisco Civilian Defense Council has authorized City Purchaser William Hubner to buy 1400 wooden "clackers" to be used by air raid wardens instead of the previously announced dishpan banging to warn neighbors of approaching gas. The new gadgets are similar to New Year Eve noisemakers—only bigger and louder.

PAINTING EXHIBIT OF LONDON FIRES

"The Great Fire of London, 1940" exhibit of 105 paintings executed by London firemen which has been on view at the San Francisco Museum of Art for the past two weeks has been transferred to the Palace hotel for one week beginning last Tuesday. The exhibition is a graphic account of the conflagration which began with the Nazi raids on September 7, 1940, and continued with only brief lulls until the climax of December 29, 1940, when 100,000 bombs were dropped on London. Three London firemen are with the exhibition. The exhibition will be on view from 10 a. m. to 6 p. m. daily, and admission is free.

William H. Hansen Manager
Dan F. McLaughlin President
Geo. J. Amussen Secretary

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NEW FUNERAL HOME AND CHAPEL

"We Don't Patronize" List

The concerns listed below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to note this list carefully from week to week:

Adam Hat Stores, Inc., 119 Kearny.
American Distributing Company.
Austin Studio, 833 Market.
Avenue Hotel, 419 Golden Gate.
Becker Distributing Company.
Bruener, John, Company.
B & G Sandwich Shops.
California Watch Case Company.
Chan Quong, photo engraver, 680 Clay.
Curtis Publishing Co. (Philadelphia), publishers of
Saturday Evening Post, Ladies' Home Journal,
Country Gentleman.
Desenfant, A., & Co., manufacturing jewelers.
150 Post.
Doran Hotels (include St. Regis, 85 Fourth St.;
Mint, 141 Fifth St.; Hale, 939 Mission St.;
Land, 936 Mission St.; Hillsdale, 51 Sixth St.;
Grand Central, 1412 Market St., and the Ford
Apartments, 957 Mission St.).
Drake Cleaners and Dyers.
Forderer Cornice Works, 269 Potrero.
Gantner & Mattern, 1453 Mission.
Gates Rubber Company, 2700 Sixteenth Street.
General Distillers, Ltd., 136 Front St.
Golden State Bakers, 1840 Polk.
Goldstone Bros., manufacturers of overalls and
workingmen's clothing.
Howard Automobile Company.
Lucerne Apartments, 766 Sutter.
Mirsky, B., & Son, wholesale cigars and tobaccos,
468 Third street.
M. R. C. Roller Bearing Company, 550 Polk
Naval Beauty Salon, 207 Powell.
Navaleet Seed Company, 423 Market.
O'Keefe-Merritt Stoye Co. Products, Los Angeles.

Pacific Label Company, 1150 Folsom.
Purity Springs Water Company, 2050 Kearny.
Remington-Rand, Inc., 509 Market.
Romaine Photo Studio, 220 Jones.
Royal Typewriter Company, 153 Kearny.
Sealey Mattress Company, 6699 San Pablo Avenue,
Oakland.
Sherwin-Williams Paint Company.
Sloane, W. & J.
Smith, L. C., Typewriter Company, 545 Market.
Speed-E Menu Service, 693 Mission.
Standard Oil Company.
Stanford University Hospital, Clay and Webster.
Sutro Baths and Skating Rink.
Swift & Co.
Time and Life (magazines), products of the unfair
Donnelley firm (Chicago).
Underwood Typewriter Company, 531 Market.
Val Vita Food Products Inc., Fullerton, Calif.
Wooldridge Tractor Equipment Company, Sunnyvale, California.

All non-union independent taxicabs.

Barber Shops that do not display the shop card of the Journeymen Barbers' Union are unfair.

Beauty Shops that do not display the shop card of the Hairdressers and Cosmetologists' Department of the Journeymen Barbers' International Union of America are unfair.

Cleaning establishments that do not display the shop card of Retail Cleaners' Union No. 93 are unfair.

Locksmith shops which do not display the union shop card of Federated Locksmiths No. 1331 are unfair.

Saga of Union Seaman

By PHILLIP PEARL

Labor has its war heroes, too. They seldom get honorable mention, let alone medals. The brass hats have made it an immemorial practice to overlook labor's heroes. That is why we hereby nominate for national acclaim and recognition courageous Jules Souza, member of the Seafarers' International Union.

Souza, by all the standards of sailors, was a land-lubber when he shipped aboard a freighter from a Middle Atlantic port last April. It was his first deep-water voyage. He knew about the enemy submarines lurking off the coast. But he dared to do his bit for America.

On the night of April 16 Souza's ship was attacked by three of these submarines in the South Atlantic. The first U-boat fired an incendiary shell from close range at the unarmed freighter, destroying the bridge. A second shell wrecked the radio room. Then the two other submarines appeared and toyed with their blazing and helpless target until it sank an hour and fifteen minutes later.

One of Last to Leave Ship

Two lifeboats got away with most of the crew. Souza was one of the last men to leave the ship. He was lowering himself to a life-raft when a machine gun bullet cut the rope and he plunged into the sea. Unhurt, he managed to climb aboard the raft, where he joined the chief engineer, a fireman and another seaman.

"We were happy to see the ship go down," Souza said, in describing the tragedy, "because the flames lighted the sea and we were in danger every minute of being shot by machine gun fire from the submarines."

The next morning Souza and his companions sighted the two lifeboats, but those aboard failed to see the raft. And during the next 32 days that tiny raft was tossed and buffeted about in the open sea without sight of land or ship, in calm and in storms.

Companions Succumb

The chief engineer died within the first week. Just before his death he became crazed from cold and exposure and threw half the provisions and much of the fresh water overboard. The fireman died a few days later.

The ensuing days and nights were a continuing horror for Souza and his last remaining companion. Twice Souza was washed overboard by high waves and just managed to climb back on the raft. Sharks followed them for days, waiting for human prey, and once a whale dived directly under the raft.

The other seaman disappeared only the night before the rescue. Souza isn't certain how it happened. "I must have been dozing," he said, "because I don't know just how or when it happened. He was in pretty bad shape anyway, and I doubt if he would have survived. He kept saying he was going to see his mother, and I believe he jumped overboard."

Loses 80 Pounds in Weight

They had run out of water ten days before. The other seaman, a younger man, was so parched that he drank seawater. Souza, too, was finally driven to drinking salt water.

Souza was still conscious when he sighted the British freighter that rescued him. He tried to stand up and wave but he was too weak. They had to lift him from the raft. He was badly burned from the sun and wind and his clothes were in tatters. When he signed on for the voyage he had weighed 190 pounds, but when he was taken off the raft, he had shrunk to 110 pounds.

Now we have no wish to minimize the achievements of America's daring fighting men. But we

Labor's Broadcast Will Star

Joan Bennett on Monday Night

California labor's broadcast next Monday evening, June 29, will star Joan Bennett of the films, and will be dedicated to the American Women's Voluntary Services.

Miss Bennett will appear in a radio adaptation of her Twentieth Century-Fox screen success, "Manhunt," written and produced for the air by Thelma Hubbard.

Miss Bennett is chairman of the recreation committee of A.W.V.S. in southern California, and in addition to appearing in the dramatic sketch she will explain the activities of this nation-wide organization which offers American women the opportunity to volunteer their time and effort to supplement the work of other organizations in serving the men of our armed forces.

"This, Our America," official radio program of the California State Federation of Labor, is heard each Monday night at 8 o'clock over KFRC in San Francisco, and stations of the Mutual-Don Lee California network. KROY, Sacramento, presents a delayed broadcast on Wednesday night.

submit that the heroism of a moment fades into insignificance beside the saga of Jules Souza.

A Request for the Future

After he was landed and regained some strength, officials of the Seafarers' International Union asked Souza whether his experiences had indicated what means could be taken in the future to help seamen in a similar plight. And he made this suggestion:

"I think the life rafts should be provided with a prow. Also a rudder and a leg o' mutton sail should be lashed on. The sail would help attract attention of passing ships. And, most important, it would keep the raft moving. Nothing is so discouraging as to sit helpless on one of those rafts, tossed around by the waves and tide, without being able to move in one direction. Any kind of progress toward a definite goal would keep hope alive and in many cases the chances of reaching shore and saving lives would be increased."

Surely, that isn't too much to ask!

DEPOT FOR SERVICE DONATIONS

The San Francisco League for Service Men has opened a receiving depot at 1430 Van Ness avenue between Bush and Pine streets (Graystone 7229) to cope with rapidly expanding activities. The new depot will receive magazines, books, furniture, musical instruments, games and all other donations. Office headquarters will still be maintained at 2080 Washington street.

FOR STATE CIVIL SERVICE

The State Personnel Board announces an examination for radiotelegraph operators, salary \$180 a month. Applications must be filed by July 11. The Board also announces an examination for high school teacher at the two correctional schools for boys at Whittier and Ione. The present vacancy is at the school in Ione. The entrance salary is \$160 a month. Applications must be filed by July 2. Application blanks and information in detail on qualification requirements concerning these examinations may be obtained by writing or contacting the Personnel Board offices, State Building, Civic Center, San Francisco.

Policy for Farm Workers Recommended to Senate

A new long-term national policy for the treatment of the nation's millions of agricultural laborers and their families is proposed in a report to the United States Senate by the subcommittee on education and labor, composed of Senator Robert M. La Follette, Jr., of Wisconsin, and Senator Elbert D. Thomas of Utah. It is one of a series of reports being made by the committee following an extended investigation of the subject.

The report recommended that this new public policy "assure the enjoyment of the same rights, standards of living, and status to labor in California's agricultural industry as is afforded by our laws and customs to other labor."

"Industrialized Agriculture"

The report analyzed the unfortunate plight of labor in California's "industrialized agriculture," dwelling upon the economic misery and repression of California agricultural workers.

The essential elements of the new public policy proposed by the subcommittee included:

- (1) Legislation protecting the rights of agricultural labor to organize and bargain collectively.
- (2) Legislation providing for the decasualization of the agricultural labor market, through a public employment exchange clothed with powers adequate: To lengthen the period of annual employment for regular farm laborers; to provide job security and seniority for regular laborers; to regulate the flow of employment, and to reduce or eliminate unnecessary migration of farm labor.
- (3) Legislation regulating the private recruiting of agricultural labor, interstate and intrastate.
- (4) Legislation regulating the use of children as agricultural wage laborers away from the "family farm."

Extend Social Security Benefits

- (5) Legislation extending the benefits of social security, both old age and unemployment, to agricultural labor in "industrialized agriculture."
- (6) Legislation extending minimum-wage and maximum-hour laws to cover agricultural labor in "industrialized agriculture."
- (7) Legislation establishing a system of agricultural wage boards for the purpose of determining fair wages for the employment of labor in "industrialized agriculture."
- (8) Expansion of housing programs for agricultural labor now conducted by the Farm Security Administration and expansion of the health and medical co-operative work of the FSA.
- (10) Extension of workmen's compensation laws to cover employment in industrialized agriculture.

"All experience hath shown that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed."—Thomas Jefferson.

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Welfare Commission Order Affecting Women, Minors

The Industrial Welfare Commission of California has issued an order, effective next Monday, setting forth the minimum wage, hours of work and standard conditions affecting women and minors in the "Manufacturing Industry" of the State. Such industry does not include canneries, the motion picture industry, clerical or professional services, or handling after harvest of farm products. While it is provided that the Commission's order in its entirety must be posted in a conspicuous place in manufacturing establishments, the following portions, beginning with Section 3, are here reprinted as being informative to workers in general and as showing the standards established by the Commission:

3. MINIMUM WAGES

Every employer shall, except as provided by Sections 4, 5(f) and 6, pay to each woman or minor employee wages not less than the following:

(a) In any week in which such employee is employed 40 hours, \$18 per week.

(b) In any week in which such employee is employed less than 40 hours, 50 cents per hour, but need not exceed \$18 per week.

(c) In any work in which such employee is employed longer than 40 hours, 45 cents per hour for each hour worked in excess of 40 hours.

Reporting for Work

(d) For any day in which an employee is required to report and does report for work, the employer shall pay the employee for not less than 4 hours at 50 cents per hour, whether or not such employee actually is put to work.

(e) Fractions of hours employed shall be compensated for on the basis of not less than 15 minutes, and any fraction of 15 minutes shall be considered as 15 minutes.

4. EARNERS

Employers may employ women and minors as learners in accordance with the terms of permits issued by the Commission, provided that within 2 weeks after employment the employer shall register such learner upon forms to be supplied by the Commission. Such permits will be granted under the following conditions:

(a) Learners shall be paid not less than 30 cents per hour for the first 320 hours of employment, and not less than 37½ cents per hour for the next 160 hours of employment, and thereafter not less than the legal minimum wage for women and minors as set forth in Section 3.

(b) The learning period shall not exceed 480 hours.

(c) The learner shall be taught skilled or semi-skilled work as such is defined by the Index of Occupational Titles published by the U. S. Department of Labor. Workers in the unskilled trades shall be subject to a learning period of not more than 80 hours in the establishment and the rate shall be not less than 37½ cents per hour for the learning period.

Attempt to Evade Law

(d) No permit will be issued where there is evidence of attempted evasion of the law by employers who make a practice of dismissing learners or transferring them to other departments when they reach the promotional period.

(e) Women and minors who are regularly indentured apprentices are considered learners under this Order.

(f) The total number of female learners in any one establishment, exclusive of office workers, shall not exceed 10 per cent of the total number of female workers employed in said establishment, exclusive of office workers, except that an employer of less than 10 workers may be allowed one learner, and further that in highly seasonal industries or new industries a permit may be granted by the Commission for an increase in the proportion of learners on proof that a sufficient supply of experienced workers is not available. Such permit shall show the number of

learners allowed, the conditions under which they may be employed, and the duration of the permit.

Transfer to Another Branch

(g) Where a learner transfers from one branch of any manufacturing industry to another branch of that industry, proper credit shall be allowed for previous experience.

(h) Each employer shall register each learner employed by him with the Industrial Welfare Commission 2 weeks from the commencement of the employment of said learner, and pending registration of such workers with the Commission he shall pay to all learners not less than the minimum rates as provided by paragraph 4, subdivision (a). All women and minor workers not registered with the Industrial Welfare Commission at the end of 2 weeks' employment shall be rated by the Commission as experienced workers to be paid not less than the legal minimum wage.

5. HOURS

(a) No employer shall employ any woman or minor in any manufacturing industry more than 8 hours in any one day or more than 48 hours in any one week, or more than 6 days in any one week, except as provided in Section 554 of the California Labor Code, Statutes of 1941.

(b) Every woman or minor employed in the manufacturing industry shall be entitled to one day's rest in seven. Sunday shall be considered the established day of rest for all women and minors unless a different arrangement is made by the employer for the sole purpose of providing another day of the week as the day of rest. In all such cases a written or printed notice shall be posted in the workroom designating the day of rest for each woman and minor.

Compulsory Meal Period

(c) No employer shall employ any woman or minor for a period of more than 5 hours in any one day unless such period is broken by a meal period of not less than 30 consecutive minutes.

(d) No employer shall employ any person under the age of 18 years after 10 p. m. or before 6 a. m.

(e) No employer shall employ any female 18 years of age and over after 12 midnight or before 6 a. m. except under permit from the Commission.

(f) Where employment after 12 midnight or before 6 a. m. other than such employment regulated by subsection (g) of this section is in the opinion of the Commission essential to the operation of an industry, permits may be issued upon the condition that such standards as the Commission may prescribe shall be maintained, and upon the further condition that a wage of not less than 60 cents per hour shall be paid.

In War Material Production

(g) For the duration of the war emergency, subsection (f) of Section 5 shall not apply to any employer actually engaged in the production of war materials. Any employer engaged in the actual production of war materials must apply to the Commission for a permit to operate without compliance with subsection (f) of Section 5. The applicant shall prove to the satisfaction of the Commission that the employment of women 18 years of age and over between the hours of 12 midnight and 6 a. m. is reasonably necessary to increase war production. The Commission may thereupon issue a permit to such employer to operate without compliance with subsection (f) of Section 5. Said permit shall provide that such conditions and such standards as the Commission may order shall be maintained.

6. HANDICAPPED WORKERS

Women or minors whose earning capacity is impaired by physical or mental disability or injury may

Charges Suppression of "Sponge Iron" Process

Senator Truman of Missouri charged last Tuesday that "dollar-a-year men from the big steel firms absolutely control the steel policy" of the War Production Board.

Truman revealed that the special Senate committee investigating the war program, of which committee he is chairman, is currently conducting a study of suppression of processes for manufacture of sponge iron "and we will open hearings within two weeks."

Sponge iron was described as a substitute for regular pig iron, from which steel is made. Sponge iron is produced by a different, new process which, it is said, would be considerably cheaper than present processes.

The Drive for Rubber

The White House announced Wednesday that President Roosevelt's scrap rubber collection drive had yielded 100,438 tons of the vital war material during the first six days of the campaign. The announcement was made a short time after Secretary of Interior Ickes had warned that contributions must be stepped up if the American people still want to drive their cars. Ickes uttered the warning after presenting a preliminary report on results of the drive to the President.

New Draft Registration

Boards throughout the State are preparing to register 160,000 young Californians next Tuesday, June 30, when the fifth selective service registration will add men of 18 to 20 years to the registered list of the nation's manpower. All men born on or after January 1, 1922, and on or before June 30, 1924, must register. Registration places will be open from 7 a. m. to 9 p. m.

Selective Service headquarters disclosed this week that the 18, 19 and 20-year-olds who register for the draft next Tuesday will be given their order numbers on the basis of their birth dates, instead of by holding another national lottery. The 20-year-olds will be liable to military service, and the younger registrants will be liable to be called to the colors as they become 20.

The new group will be placed at the bottom of the list of present registrants comprising men between the ages of 20 and 44, inclusive.

be employed under permit issued by the Commission at a special minimum wage, less than the legal minimum wage herein provided, but in no instance at a wage less than 66 2/3 per cent of the legal minimum wage. Such permits shall be granted only upon joint application of worker and employer and after investigation and finding of disability by the Division of Industrial Welfare.

Additional Terms of Order

The Commission order further provides that all working equipment shall be furnished, repaired, laundered and maintained by the employer. Also there are further directions for the keeping of records and filing of reports by employers, and for inspections, penalties, sanitary provisions and industrial homework. It is further declared in the order that if the federal wage-hour act or code sets a higher wage than established in the order, that rate must be paid.

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